

By JOHN McELROY.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE. Gen Hays's Division of the Second Corps Longstreet's Account-Reports of Other Confederates-The Dispute Between North Carolina and Virginia-Farth-

est at Gettysbuzg."

Haya's Division. The Third Division of the Second Corps received a full share of the mighty attack. This division, which was commanded by that highly accomplished soldier, Brig.-Gen. Alexander Hays, a native of Pittsburg and a graduate of West Point, had three brigades, the First, commanded by Col. S. S. Carroll, which had been sent to the right to assist in maintaining Cometery Hill. This left two brigades with the division. The Second Brigade was com-manded by Col. Thomas A. Smyth, 1st

ranks of the regiment. Maj. Ellis reranks of the regiment. Maj. Ellis received personally the surrender of the Colonel of the 7th Tenn, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1st Tenn, as well as the Lieutenant-Colonel and Major of the 52d N. C. These latter were wounded. The colors captured belonged to the 14th Tenn, 1st Tenn, 16th N. C., 4th Va. and 14th Tenn, The 1st Del. was behind a fallen stone wall to the left of Weedruff's and right of Arnold's Ratteries. As soon as the enemy was the right of the battle. They made left of Woodruff's and right of Arnold's was lost, but no notice of it was sent to the terrific fire the regiment sprang over the wail in a countercharge, taking many prisoners and five battle flags. At that moment the regiment was under the command of Lieut. William Smith, who fell with a mortal wound. When he was picked up his right hand held his sword and the left a rebel battle flag. The Color-Sergeant of the 1st Del., John M. Dunn, rushed forward with the colors of the regiment and in lead of the countercharge. The Color-Sergeant by his side was cut in two by a shell. Col. Sherrill, commanding the Third Brigade, was killed about 4 o'clock, and the command of the brigade assumed by Lieut.—Col. James M. Bull, 126th N. Y., all the officers realing him headers as the colors of paper. After reading the brigade assumed by Lieut.—Col. James M. Bull, 126th N. Y., all the officers realing him headers as the colors of paper. After reading

Armistead Fell

Stone Wat

ARMISTEAD'S BRIGADE

UNION LINE

DAVIS' BRIGADE PETTIGHENS BRIGADE

"At the hour last named they opened of Honor for the capture of Confeder-upon our front the most terrific and ate battle flags.

"The division captured and turned into corps headquarters 15 battle flags or banners. A number of other flags were captured, but had been surreptitionally disposed of in the subsequent excitement of battle before they could be collected.

uninterrupted fire from artillery, I

"I transmit the report of Lieut. W.
E. Potter, showing a collection by him
of 2,500 stand of arms, besides an estimate of 1,600 left upon the ground for
want of time to collect them. From
my own personal examination of the
field I am satisfied the number esti-

mated is not too great. Of the prisoners which fell into our hands, I regret

that no accurate account could be kept but by estimate, which cannot be less than 1,500." Col. Smyth's Account

Col. Thomas A. Smyth, who was so severely wounded as to be compelled to guit the field, says of his brigade:

"The officere and men behaved with the greatest coolness, and endured this terrible fire with much fortitude. As

the fire of the enemy's batteries slackened their infantry moved upon our position in three lines, preceded by skirmishers.

"My men were directed to reserv their fire until the foe was within 50

yards, when so effective and incessan was the fire from my line that the advancing enemy was staggered, thrown into confusion, and finally fied from the field, throwing away their arms in

their flight. Many threw themselves on the ground to escape our destructive fire, and raised their hands in token of

battle flags, as follows: The 14th Conn.

four; the 1st Del., three, and the 12th

"The 108th N. Y. rendered very effi-cient service while supporting Wood-ruff's Battery, and lost heavily, the casualties being about half of the regi-

Willed

THE FIELD AT GETTYSBURG, SHOWING THE NORTH CAROLINA CLAIM.

The 11th N. Y.

flags. Altogether the regiment lost out of its 400 men 58 killed, 177 wounded

In his book "From Manassas to Ap-pomattox," Gen. Longstreet gives this account of the charge:

and 44 missing, or a total of 249. Gen. Longstreet's Account.

Del., and later, by Lieut.-Col. Francis
E. Pierce. It consisted of the 14th
Conn., 1st Del., 12th N. J. and 10th and
198th N. Y. The Third Brigade, which

EMMITSBURG ROAD

Could Not Give the Order.

and another trial if this should not prove favorable.

He was informed that there was no possible that considered and Pickett said of the second great and would listen to nothing else; that orders had gone for the guns to give signal for the batteries; that he should call the troops at the first apportunity or lull in the enemy's firs.

"The signal guns broke the silence, the blaze of the second gun mingling in the smoke of the first, and salvees rolled to the left and repeated themselves, the enemy's fine metal spreading its fire to the converging lines, plowing the time the converging lines, plowing the first the massing sof the enemy's fine metal spreading its fire to the converging lines, plowing the converging lines, and clouding the converging lines, and clouding the converging lines, and coulding the converging lines, plowing t steady ranks.

Heaviest on Pickett.

spread his sleps to supply the places of fallen comrades. His colors cut down, with a volley against the bristling line

ence, Capt. Miller, was walking up and formed." down behind his guns, smoking his pipe, directing his fire over the heads of our men as fast as they were inside the danger line; the other officers equally firm and ready to defend to the last. A body of skirmishers put out from the enemy's lines and advanced some dis-tance, but the batteries opened severe fire and drove it back. Our men passed the batteries in quiet walk, and would rally, I knew, when they reached the ridge from which they started. "Gen. Lee was soon with us, and with

staff officers and others assisted in en-couraging the men and getting them together."

Wilcox's Attack.

. It was intended that the brigade of Brig.-Gen, Cadmus M. Wilcox, who advanced on Pickett's right, should sup-port his attack, and when he succeeded help reap the fruits of the victory by an immediate rush on the disordered Union forces, Wilcox did not start as early as was expected, but when he dis-moved straight against Caldwell's Division. This command, after its sanguin-ary contest of the evening before, had ary contest of the evening before, had taken up a position on a slight crest, upon which the mist threw up breast works sufficient to protect them against the artillery fire. So effective was this that Caldwell lost only one man killed and very few wounded by the a vful tornado from the Confederate guns. Wilcox was greeted by a heavy fire as soon as he came within range, and the had been severely engaged the day before and lost its Colonel commanding, its share in the repulse of the enemy,
George L. Willard, consisted of the 39th,
11th, 125th and 126th N. Y., and was
commanded by Col. Eliakim Sherrill
until the latter was killed, and then
Lieut-Col. James M. Bull. Gen. Hays
in his report says:

OETTISBURG, SHOWING THE MODELIA CAROLINA CAROLINA

"If you are coming at all, come at
once, or I cannot give you proper support, but the enemy's fire has not slackened at all. At least 18 guns are still
aring from the cemetery itself.

"Alexander."

Pickett said, "General, shall I advance?" soon as he came within range, and the In the next instant Stannard repeated the manuver which had been so effec-tive against Pickett, and threw the 14th and 16th Vt. on Wilcox's flank with a "The effort to speak the order failed,

uninterrupted first from artillery. I cannot believe there were less than 80 pleces bearing on us within good range. It was continued uninterruptedly unit if the first was continued uninterrupted unit if the first was continued uninterruptedly unit if the first was cont alignment, and the grand march moved went down the slope until they came bravely on. Gen. Trimble mounted, adnear the hill upon which were the justing his sent and reins as if setting enemy's batteries and intrenchments. down the slope and past our batteries of the enemy's infantry were seen movof position.

"Confederate batteries put their fire left. I ordered my men to hold their over the heads of the men as they ground until I could get artillery to fire

POSITIONS OF THE OPPOSING ARMIES AT THE STONE WALL.

Note.—1, 2, 3—Three men of 55th N. C. 4.—Man of 56th Va. 5.—Gen. Armistead, wounded. 5.—Gen. Garnett, killed. 7.—Gen. Kemper, wounded.

"The number of prisoners captured by this brigade is estimated at from 1,250 to 1,560. The number of small-arms collected by them is estimated at 2,000. This command captured nine Walton, of the Washington artillery:
"'Headquarters, July 3, 1863.
"'Colonel: Let the batteries open.

"When satisfied that the work of moved down the slope, and continued upon them. I then rode back rapidly reparation was all that it could be to draw the fire of the enemy until the to our artilless, but could find none ith the means at hand. I wrote Col. smoke lifted and drifted to the rear near that had ammagnition. After some preparation was all that it could be to draw the fire of the enemy until the with the means at hand, I wrote Col. smoke lifted and drifted to the rear when every gun was turned upon the infantry columns. The batteries that had been drawn off were replaced by others that were fresh. Soldiers and officers began to fall, some to rise no port, and knowing that my small force more of the troops that I was ordered to support, and knowing that my small force "Colonel: Let the batteries open. Order great care and precision in firing. When the batteries at the Peach Orchard cannot be used against the point we intend to attack, let them open on the enemy's on the rocky hill. "Most respectfully, "James Longstreet, Lieutenant-General Commanding." "The 198th N. Y. rendered very efficient service while supporting Woodruff's Battery, and lost heavily, the
"Most respectfully,
"James Longstreet, Lieutenant-Geniman vering the guns when so many
of the horses were killed that the guns,
limbers and caissons could with difficulty be moved."

The 14th Conz.

Maj. Theodore G. Eilis, Lith Conz.

Maj.

Scales's Brigade

"Pickett's lines being nearer, the impact was heaviest upon them. Most of the field officers were killed or wounded. Col. Whittle, of Armistead's Brigade, who had been shot thru the right leg at Williamsburg and lost his left arm at Malvern Hill, was shot thru the 34th N. C. His report sets forth very state.

a wide, hot and already crimson plain.
"We advanced upon the enemy's line,
which was in full view, at a distance of of bayonets, he put his cap on his sword one mile. Now their whole line of artiguide the storm. The enemy's massing, enveloping numbers held the struggle until the noble Armistead fell beside the wheels of the enemy's battery. While we were thus advancing many Pettigrew was wounded, but held his fell, but I saw but few in that most hagraflows bear who even tried to shirk Pettigrew was wounded, but held his fell, but I saw but few in that most command.

"Gen. Pickett finding the battle broken, while the enemy were still reinforcing, called the troops off. There was no indication of panic. The broken files troops from the front came tearing through the steady step. The effort was nobly made, and falled from blows that could not be fended. Some of the brigade touched the enemy wing of the brigade touched the enemy wing of the way troops from the front came tearing thus:

North Carolina's Claim.

"Before reciting the evidence that of the brigade touched the enemy's line."

whole credit of the gallautry and devo-tion of Pickett's assault. The Virginian historians and the writers generally wall exactly equaled its entire length. (Continued on page three.)

entire division did not lose as many killed as Pettigrew's North Carolina Brigade, and no brigade lost as many killed as the 26th N. C.

The dispute, which grew quite acri-monious, came to a culmination in the erection of a monument by the North Carolinians, on which was inscribed. "First at Bethel; farthest at Gettysburg right arm, then brought down by a shot thru the shot thru his left leg.

"Gen. Armistead, of the second line, "Then we were ordered forward over two States over this matter." two States over this matter, but the monument was erected with its inscrip-tion, and North Carolina has also put the same upon the published roster of her troops in the Confederate army.

The substance of North Carolina's ysburg rests upon the fact that the point where Armistead broke the Union lines was a sharp projection extending

blows that could not be feended. Some hof the stream of the brigade touched the enemy's line. Officers of my staff, sent forward with criters, came back with their saddles and bridges in their arms. Latrobe's were said slown, being then exposed. Here many that our open field, I rode to the line of batteries, resolved to hold it until the last gun was lost, as I rode, the might take me from scenes of such awful responsibility, but the storm of the might take me from scenes of such awful responsibility, but the storm to be met left no time to think of one's self. The battery officers were prefer to meet the crisis—no move had been made for leaving the field. My old acquaintance of Sharpsburg experience, Capt. Miller, was walking up and down behind his guns smoking his night. Formed."

Virginia and North Carolina.

North Carolina has been justly incensed at Virginia for claiming the whole credit of the gallautry and devowhole credit of the gallautry and devoformation. The Confederate line when chestant as the first of the column of attack the left of the column of attack stood forward about line—i. e., the point to which the central column of attack stood forward about the line—i. e., the point to which the central column of attack stood forward about the line—i. e., the point to which the central column of attack stood forward about the column of attack stood forward about the

lessness, Despondency, Nerve Depression, General Debility, etc.

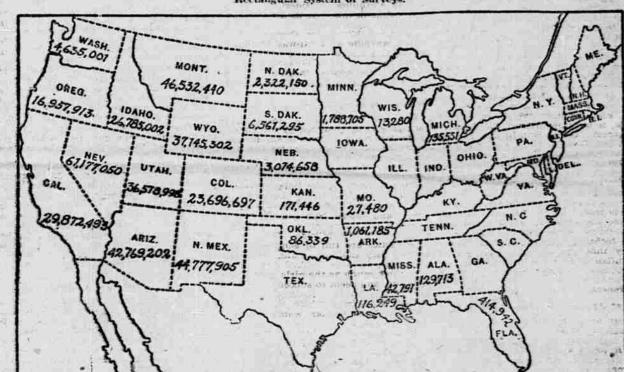
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Posted behind the east side of the rock wall were the troops of the Se Corps (Hancock's).

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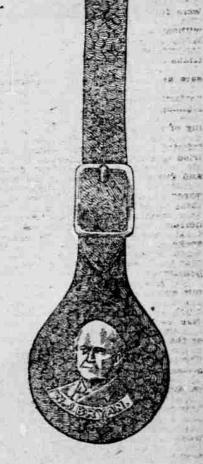
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